

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - - EDITOR.

TUESDAY : : : : : MARCH 5

The Commoner seems to be having the same trouble that Bryan's Nebraska regiment had during the Spanish war—it needs a man who knows how to run it.

It is suspected that Pettigrew finally settled his old score with Hawaii by making a deal through some Senator who could reach the White House, in favor of Gear for Judge. The appointment has the unmistakable Pettigrew smell.

The advent of the rubber tire for carriages is doing much to keep the highways of Europe and America from going to pieces. Eventually heavy vehicles will have them with benefit not only to the thoroughfares but to human nerves.

Hiram R. Revels, whose death is just announced, was a negro Senator from Mississippi in reconstruction days and a protégé of Charles Sumner. Those who saw him in Washington or elsewhere during Grant's first administration recall him as a quiet, unassuming man, diplomatic of manner and averse to heated politics. On the whole, he was a much more respectable man than the present Senator Sullivan of Mississippi, who, in the intervals of his efforts to confer ring rule on Hawaii, lately stopped a woman in the streets of Washington and slapped her face.

The poor little Bulletin, which got out a Rio extra with no news in it—a buxton trick which it now and then performs to its dwindling clientele—is disturbed about the seven-column extra issued by the Advertiser. What hurts it the most is that the sales of the Advertiser extra kept up all day and were particularly lively after the regular edition of the little make-believe newspaper had appeared. The loss of nickels was quite a consideration, too, for in the days of its want, a nickel from anywhere, whether at the price of its Republicanism, its pledges of common sense, counts for all the difference between keeping alive and going to the veal butcher.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Electrical World and Engineer is not impressed with the present state of wireless telegraphy whatever it may think about future possibilities. In ridiculing some of the newspaper stories about the feats of Tesla and Marconi it goes on to say:

Meanwhile, in those corners of the world in which the wireless telegraph is really needed things appear to remain in statu quo. In pursuing our inquiries, we found that a number of wireless telegraph sets had been sent to the seat of war in South Africa, and had been successfully used in communicating between warships sufficiently far removed from the firing line. Meanwhile the search for De Wet goes merrily on, and the only Boers found are discovered after the manner of carpet-bags on one's bedroom floor. It is all very interesting and instructive, of course, to learn that the wireless telegraph is at the front, but what is it doing there? Also in the Chinese campaign, we found that what little communication was established at all was due to the dexterity of the wideawake little Japanese in running telegraph wires. In the practical work of a campaign, the new method seems as yet to have found no place. We learn that our army authorities are doing some capital experimental work, but in spite of the work done nothing published here or elsewhere seems to indicate very startling success in the line of military communications. For special commercial purposes between fixed and not too distant bases the outlook seems rather better, but of definite achievements we hear but little. In an exception to the rule should be made in the case of Professor Fessenden's work for the Weather Bureau, which promises to result in the first real practical application of wireless telegraphy in this country to useful purposes.

We are quite of the opinion that, the principle of wireless telegraphy having been discovered, the successful application if it must follow, providing the inventors do not pigeon-hole their patents for pay. But it is not necessary to jump into every undertaking which promises wireless telegraphy or even achieves it under exceptional conditions. There is a vast amount of humbug in the manipulation of wireless telegraphy schemes, but in the end there ought to be a sound result from the general scientific proposition.

MENACE OF TRUSTS.

The opposition which the billion dollar steel trust is meeting in Congress is a sign of the fight coming between vast combinations of capital controlling some valuable article of trade or necessary of life and the people who are compelled to suffer by their exactions. There are perhaps good trusts and bad trusts, but the general tendency of all these combines is towards higher prices and a lessening area of employment. When the country was filled with competing iron and steel mills, prices went as low as the cost of production would permit and an army of men found employment; but if the steel trust comes to pass, it is morally certain that prices will go up and to keep them up the year round production will be lessened at intervals and men thrown out of work.

Between trusts that consolidate manufacturing and labor-saving machines which dismiss artisans from the pay roll, the army of the unemployed is growing all the while; though fortunately the merely temporary industries which last during good times, have taken them in—such men, at least, as have not gone to the farms or into the army or the merchant marine. But the moment hard times set in again these hosts will be turned into the street, and after that, the deluge. Well may it be if America has enough insular fighting to do to absorb the most of the elements that might otherwise inspire great civil commotions.

Despite the record of the late quadrennial campaign, the people are opposed to trusts and will surely crush them. He will be a fortunate man who runs for President during the next period of financial stringency on an anti-trust platform.

MORAL VS. LEGAL SUASION.

Harper's Bazar of February 2, in its Studies of Great Women, contains an unexpected but very forcible plea for moral suasion in the furtherance of moral reforms. The character analyzed is that of Madame de Maintenon, the pious visionary who succeeded as wife of Louis XIV, the woman who had filled that place in the household of the corrupt monarch's earlier years. Madame de Maintenon was a religious enthusiast who insisted that the jaded roués of the court should be devout and having so played upon the superstitions of the King that he became fanatically eager to save what the Bazar writer calls his "miserable little soul," and compelled the nobles about him to turn from the dice and dance to follow him to his knees. With all the blind confidence of the woman with the mission, the Queen forced her ascetic religion upon the aristocracy of France. The result is told in these words: "So all the court, swearing in whispers, betook itself to its knees; each man sighed, prayed, aspired—became the most detestable thing on earth or in hell, a hypocrite. Ignorance, and what was worse, indifference and blasphemy, cloaked by every sign of devoutness, became the rule at court under the rule of Madame de Maintenon, as she continued to be called, even after her marriage to the King. Her subtle insistence upon the terrors of death pushed the frightened Louis into all sorts of good works; he aided her in the establishment of that wonderful boarding school for girls at St. Cyr; he even accompanied her when she visited her proteges and exhorted the demotelles on the subject of piety. He went to innumerable religious services; he prayed and fasted and gave himself up to a hundred superstitions. There was ecstasy, and no ethics; there was emotion, and no conduct. Louis XIV was passionately serving God for his own profit, while his people were in a condition which La Bruyère, with his cruel irony, describes thus: "One sees certain savage animals, male and female, scattered over the country, of a livid hue, scorched and blackened by the sun, bound down to the soil which they constantly ransack and turn over with invincible obstinacy. These creatures have a sort of articulate voice, and when they raise themselves on their feet they show a human face, and, in fact, they are men. At night they hide themselves in their huts, where they live on black bread, water and roots."

Now comes the moral, as it is strongly drawn by the analyst—a moral which is as good for Hawaii as it is for any other part of the earth:

When Madame de Maintenon insisted upon making people good by the laws of etiquette, which insisted upon imitation, she simply created hypocrites; when we today insist upon making men temperate or pure by force of civil law, and not by force of their own educated consciences, we create not only hypocrites, but criminals. Yet we are continually trying to create the clean heart and renew the right spirit by act of Congress; we legislate for spirituality, forgetting that the Kingdom of God must be within us!

Looking over the wide field of moral endeavor we can see no instance where there has been a successful application of laws against ingrained human vice—we do not speak of acquired crime—that has not been preceded by a long and willing absorption of religious and moral ideas. The towns which accept without remonstrance a sumptuary code, what are they? Are they not places inhabited by people brought up in the religious life, not only by honest, Christian parents but by an honest, Christian community? Are they not the places, the founders of which planted their homesteads amid prayer and praise; and where the dominating note is still the religious one? That village in Maine where not a drop of liquor is sold is a place where, through long processes of moral suasion, the people have come to believe that liquor is a curse and where neither the craving of appetite nor of curiosity calls for the indulgence of rum. In brief we have a community where moral suasion has prepared the way for legal suasion—the only community where legal suasion, as respects a sumptuary law, is of the slightest efficacy, and where it practically enforces itself.

Why is it that in the larger cities of Maine prohibition is such a failure? Is it not because the cities are filled, or chiefly filled, with a population which has very different moral and religious antecedents—very much less experience with moral suasion—than have the smaller places? The active worldly class flocks to cities from everywhere, and this includes an infusion of foreigners who have been brought up to believe that drinking alcohol is a reputable social custom. Hence the Prohibition law carries no terrors to those who want to drink, or to let others drink if they want to, and that class is in a majority.

The inference is that the true way to banish the devil of the still from any place is to make the population hate and fear it; to teach the people to avoid it; to create aspirations for what is good so that desires for what is evil may be repressed by the process of the conscience. That is Francis Murphy's way; it is the way of the Christian religion itself. Were our churches established by law or by an educated conscience? Is the redeeming march of Christianity progressing because swords have been drawn in its behalf or because the Gospel has been taught wisely to the people? No one is compelled by law to go to church; no one is punished by law for staying at home when the church bell rings—yet every pulpit proclaims victory and foresees splendid triumphs for the Twentieth Century. Does not this prove that gentle suasion is the mightiest agency in reforming the spirit of man; and that, having done so much for religion it might be trusted to do as much for temperance?

Some one asked in a sermon the other night, "What would Christ do?" Let us answer by asking another question: "Would He set up the dogma that, as an agency for human betterment, God is less to be depended on than a policeman?"

PADDLED FOR CREASING HIS TROUSERS.

William McFadden, a Hardin county, Ohio, forger, was severely paddled at the penitentiary because he insisted on wearing creased trousers. He demanded of the guard that he be supplied with fresh creased trousers each day and became so insulting because he was not furnished with the dudish outfit that the guard reported him for infraction of the rules.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

"Fenny's" Big Attendance.

The annual catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania, just issued to the students, shows some interesting facts in regard to the registration for the present college year. There are 2,572 students, who hail from forty-one of the forty-five States, three of the Territories, District of Columbia and twenty-three foreign countries. The four States of this country that are not represented are Nevada, Wyoming, Montana and South Dakota. Pennsylvania leads the list, of course, sending 1,787 students to the university. New Jersey comes next, with 150; then New York, with 107. Of the foreign countries, Canada has the most students at Old Penn—17. The British Empire furnishes 45 of the total number. Foreign countries send 88 students, as follows: Africa, 1; Australia, 7; Austria, 1; Brazil, 2; Canada, 17; China, 2; Costa Rica, 4; Cuba, 4; Ecuador, 5; England, 8; France, 2; Germany, 5; Holland, 1; Italy, 1; Ireland, 3; Jamaica, 3; Japan, 1; Leeward Islands, 1; Mexico, 4; New Zealand, 8; Nicaragua, 1; Puerto Rico, 1; Scotland, 1; Spain, 2; and Switzerland, 3.

The Magnanimous Magistrate.

A recent example of the methods of administering justice in the New York police courts is edifying. A man came before Police Magistrate Crane's court there the other day charged with a petty offense, whereupon the following colloquy ensued between the magistrate and the prisoner. Said the magistrate:

"Don't you remember me?"
The prisoner said he did not.
"I'm Leroy B. Crane. I did some work for you about fifteen years ago, when I was practicing law. You never paid me. I'll treat you with more consideration now. You were engaged in real estate business and had a suit about a skating rink in Harlem, and I won it for you and you fished me out of my fee. You're in my power now. I'll return good for evil."
Thereupon the prisoner was magnanimously requested to depart in peace.

British Appreciation.

"The new Washington," says an English writer in the London Spectator, "is clean and beautiful. It is doubtful whether any such delightful residential street as Massachusetts Avenue is to be found on the globe. American domestic architecture is as successful as public architecture is expensive and often bad, but in these Washington avenues it is carried to the height of comfort and beauty. The green, well-watered, fenceless lawns, the grouping of cypresses and oaks, the pretty porches and exquisite trees and flowers combine to give a most delightful series of pictures. There is not the ostentation of New York or Chicago, but there is more charm."

A Lighter Stock Year.

Despite the fact that, since the election, business on the New York Stock Exchange has been larger than at any time in the institution's history, 1900's record does not equal that of 1899. The figures of transactions given out by an official show that the sales of listed stock for 1900 amounted to about 105,500,000 shares, against 120,622,000 shares the preceding year; unlisted stock, 34,500,000 shares, against 52,345,000 shares, while the par value of State and railroad bonds dealt in was \$547,000,000, as compared with \$741,357,000.

Women Workers in France.

A recent volume treating of the work of women in France gives this statement of women workers in that country: Physicians, 450; authors, 519; artists and sculptresses, 3,500; singers and actresses, 3,600; nurses, 13,000; milliners, 30,000; Government employees, 50,000; members of religious orders, 95,000; teachers, 100,000; in business, houses, 245,000; land owners, 500,000; factory girls, 575,000; domestic servants, 650,000; seamstresses, 950,000; farm laborers, 2,700,000.

Forest Fire Wardens.

Systematic protection of the forests against fire is an issue before the New Jersey Legislature. The total forest area of New Jersey is more than 2,500,000 acres, which is believed to be larger in proportion to its size than that of any other middle State. The proposed preventive measures will follow the general lines of a suggestion made by Gifford Pinchot, an authority on forestry, which involves a system of fire lanes, to be patrolled daily by wardens.

Must Provide Bathrooms.

The City Council of Cincinnati, O., has passed an ordinance requiring that all new tenements shall have a bathroom for each suite of rooms having a separate hallway and that remodeled tenements shall have a bathroom for each three rooms. Penalties of fine and imprisonment are provided for violations of this ordinance.

Where Quill Pens are Still Used.

Probably the most conservative institution outside of China is the British Museum. Although it is seventy years since the quill pen yielded to the age of steel, the reading-room authorities persist in supplying quills, which are invariably broken when there is occasion for using them. Such a thing is inconceivable in an American library.

French Sportsmen Would Tax Cats.

A tax on cats is the latest scheme of the French sportsmen, who have organized a petition to the Legislature calling for such an impost. The tax, they say, would not only increase the national income, but would diminish the number of undesirable cats which play havoc with small birds and game.

"Horseless" Races at Buffalo.

The managers of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo are endeavoring to secure permission to run off an automobile road race some time during next summer. A level fifty-five stretch of road near the city has been selected and valuable prizes will be offered.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the shareholders of Castle & Cooke, Ltd., held at their office in Honolulu, on Thursday, February 28, 1901, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:
J. B. Atherton, President.
G. P. Castle, Vice President.
E. D. Tenney, Secretary.
W. A. Bowen, Treasurer.
W. R. Castle, Auditor.
The above named officers also constitute the Board of Directors.
E. D. TENNEY,
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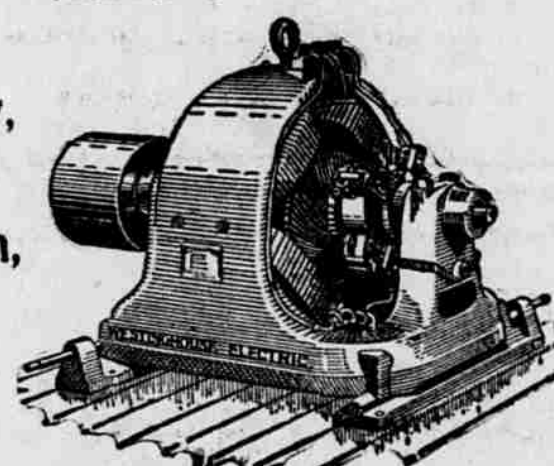
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